THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road,
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH
Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE Clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$5,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EDWARD CASHEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake county, North Carolina Capt. JOHN RHODES.
Raleigh, Nov. 17, 1853. 1—3tpd.
The Boston Post will please copy the above three times and send copy of paper and account to this office.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—BEST HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Begging, 44 do, do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

FOR SALE IN DECEMBER, WAGGON AND GEAR, good Yoke Oxen, Horses and Carts. DABNEY COSBY.
Raleigh, Nov. 9, 1853. 103—3t.

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1853. No. 7.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge "
75 Mountain Beaver "
34 Flushing "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 50 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamburins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 13, 1853. 95—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 232, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.

☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 83. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder,
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" Orange,
" Vanilla,
" Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh,* July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek. W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "
A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.
GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "BIG BOOT."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 23, 183. 89—

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN AND MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The subscriber offers at WHOLESALE and RETAIL a large assortment of Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Colts' and Whitneys' five Shooters, Allens' six and five Barrelled Revolvers, and those of all other makers, Double Barrelled Pistols with one trigger, and all styles of Single Pistols now in use.

Hunting utensils in endless variety,
A large supply of Walking Canes,
Gravitation Fish Hooks, and every other article in the way of Fishing Tackle,
Bowie, Hunting and Pocket Knives,
Dirks, Fancy Goods, &c.

All Goods sold by me warranted to please or the purchaser allowed the privilage of exchanging. My stock is all fresh of this Fall importation, and being obtained from first hands, I am enabled to offer it very low. I will take great pleasure in exhibiting my Goods to all who may favor me with a call.

N. B. Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order; Old Guns stocked, percussioned and otherwise repaired; Keys fitted; Locks repaired and every other job in my line neatly executed and warranted to give satisfaction.

Call at the City Gun and Sporting Store, sign of the "RIFLE." C. LEONARD,
No. 15, Old St., Petersburg, Va.
September 23, 1853. 89—3m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

LADIES' GAITERS AT $1 50.—JUST RECEIVED at the Ladies' Saloon, 200 pairs Ladies' Black Gaiters at $1 50, a superior article, thick and thin soles.

Also, Ladies' Heel Gaiters and Ladies' Gaiters to button at the side, something new.

The various kinds of Ladies' Gaiters, its numerous qualities, colors and make, is truly enormous at the Ladies' Saloon, and we can please every Lady with an article to suit her own taste.

☞ The prices of our goods are actually cheaper for the quality than any others in the State, and we shall always sell them at the lowest figure.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va. Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

QUILTED BOOTS.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE Ladies' Saloon, two trunks of Gents Quilted Boots, a most superior article for Winter, and for the approaching wet season. Call and supply yourselves at once, while you can get a good fit.

Also, just received, Gents Dress Boots, of medium thickness, for Winter. They are beautiful.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, sign of the large Plate Glass Windows.

Orders from the country carefully attended to.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 9, 1853. 103—

U. S. DISSECTOR, OR LESSONS IN PRACTICAL Anatomy, by Wm. E. Horner, M. D., sole Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.

Fifth Edition, carefully revised and entirely remodelled by Henry H. Smith, M. D., with 177 new illustrations.
For sale only by H. D. TURNER,
at the N. C. Book-store.
Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

SUPERIOR BEAVER OVER COATS.—WE manufacture and are duly receiving our Dress Frock Over coats. They are very much admired, being superior in make and finish, to anything before offered for sale in Raleigh. Call at the only regular clothing house in city, and you will certainly get suited. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, November 7, 1853. 102

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

VALUABLE BOOKS. American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Brown.

The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.

American Bee Keeper's Manual, illustrated with many engravings, by T. B. Miner.

American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the Breeding, Rearing, Feeding, Management, &c., of Cage and House Birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.

American Architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, and directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W. Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.

Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic Medicine, or Poor Man's Friend in the hours of Affliction, Pain and Sickness.

Raymond's new revised edition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8vo.

Practical Agriculture, by Jas. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.

Youatt and Martin on Cattle, by Ambrose Stevens,

Youatt on the Structure and Diseases of the Horse; also, practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall,

Lindley's Guide to the Orchard,

Youatt on Sheep; their Breed, Management, and Diseases, with illustrative engravings; to which are added remarks on the breeds and management of sheep in the United States, and on the culture of fine wool in Silesia, by Wm. Youatt,

Youatt on the Pig,

Hoare on the Grape Vine,

Stephens' Book of the Farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner; really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.

The American Farm Book, by R. L. Allen.

The Cottage and Farm Bee Keeper; a practical work, by a Country Curate,

Allen's Rural Architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep and Dove Cotes, Piggeries, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen,

The American Muck Book, by J. D. Brown,

The Rose Culturist,

Blake's Farmer at Home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Blake, D. D.

For sale by H. D. TURNER,
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.
October 11th, 1853. 94—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

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W. J. MCCONN

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The interest with which the people of the Republic anticipate the assembling of Congress, and the fulfilment, on that occasion, of the duty imposed upon a new President, is one of the best evidences of their capacity to realize the hopes of the founders of a political system, at once complex and symmetrical. While the different branches of the government are, to a certain extent, independent of each other, the duties of all, alike, have direct reference to the source of power. Fortunately, under this system, no man is so high, and none so humble, in the scale of public station, as to escape from the scrutiny, or to be exempt from the responsibility, which all official functions imply.

Upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, in a government thus organized, is the sole reliance of the confederacy, and the only security, for honest and earnest devotion to its interests, against the usurpations and encroachments of power on the one hand, and the assaults of personal ambition on the other.

The interest, of which I have spoken, is inseparable from an inquiring, self-governing community, but stimulated, doubtless, at the present time, by the unsettled condition of our relations with several foreign powers; by the new obligations resulting from a sudden extension of the field of enterprise, by the spirit with which that field has been entered, and the amazing energy with which its resources for meeting the demands of humanity have been developed.

Although disease, assuming at one time the characteristics of a wide spread and devastating pestilence, has left its sad traces upon some portions of our country, we have still the most abundant cause for reverent thankfulness to God for an accumulation of signal mercies showered upon us as a nation. It is well that a consciousness of rapid advancement and increasing strength be habitually associated with an abiding sense of dependence upon Him who holds in his hands the destiny of men and nations.

Recognising the wisdom of the broad principle of absolute religious toleration proclaimed in our fundamental law, and rejoicing in the benign influence which it has exerted upon our social and political condition, I should shrink from a clear duty, did I fail to express my deepest conviction, that we can place no secure reliance upon any apparent progress, if it be not sustained by national integrity, resting upon the great truths affirmed and illustrated by divine revelation. In the midst of our sorrow for the afflicted and suffering, it has been consoling to see how promptly disaster made true neighbors of districts and cities separated widely from each other, and cheering to watch the strength of that common bond of brotherhood, which unites all hearts, in all parts of this Union, when danger threatens from abroad, or calamity impends over us at home.

Our diplomatic relations with foreign powers have undergone no essential change since the adjournment of the last Congress. With some of them, questions of a disturbing character are still pending, but there are good reasons to believe that these may all be amicably adjusted.

For some years past, Great Britain has so construed the first article of the convention of the 20th of April, 1818, in regard to the fisheries on the northeastern coast, as to exclude our citizens from some of the fishing grounds, to which they freely resorted for nearly a quarter of a century subsequent to the date of that treaty. The United States have never acquiesced in this construction, but have always claimed for their fishermen all the rights which they had so long enjoyed without molestation. With a view to remove all difficulties on the subject, to extend the rights of our fishermen beyond the limits fixed by the convention of 1818, and to regulate trade between the United States and the British North American provinces, a negotiation has been opened, with a fair prospect of a favorable result. To protect our fishermeu in the enjoyment of their rights, and prevent collision between them and British fishermen, I deemed it expedient to station a naval force in that quarter during the fishing season.

Embarrassing questions have also arisen between the two governments in regard to Central America. Great Britain has proposed to settle them by an amicable arrangement, and our minister to London is instructed to enter into negotiations on that subject.

A commission for adjusting the claims of our citizens against Great Britain, and those of British subjects against the United States, organized under the convention of the 8th of February last, is now sitting in London for the transaction of business.

It is in many respects desirable that the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in the northwest, as designated in the convention of the 1 th of June, 1846, and especially that part, which separates the Territory of Washington from the British possessions on the north, should be traced and marked. I, therefore, present the subject to your notice.

With France our relations continue on the most friendly footing. The extensive commerce between the United States and that country might, it is conceived, be released from some unnecessary restrictions, to the mutual advantage of both parties. With a view to this object, some progress has been made in negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation.

Independently of our valuable trade with Spain, we have important political relations with her, growing out of our neighborhood to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. I am happy to announce, that since the last Congress no attempts have been made, by unauthorized expeditions within the United States, against either of those colonies. Should any movement be manifested within our limits, all the means at my command will be vigorously exerted to repress it. Several annoying occurrences have taken place at Havana, or in the vicinity of the island of Cuba, between our citizens and the Spanish authorities. Considering the proximity of that island to our shores—lying, as it does, in the track of trade between some of our principal cities—and the suspicious vigilance with which foreign intercourse, particularly that with the United States, is there guarded, a repetition of such occurrences may well be apprehended. As no diplomatic intercourse is allowed between our Consul at Havana and the Captain-General of Cuba, ready explanations cannot be made, or prompt redress afforded, where injury has resulted. All complaint on the part of our citizens, under the present arrangement, must be, in the first place, presented to this government, and then referred to Spain. Spain again refers it to her local authorities in Cuba for investigation; and postpones an answer till she has heard from those authorities. To avoid these irritating and vexatious delays, a proposition has been made to provide for a direct appeal for redress to the Captain-General by our Consul, in behalf of our injured fellow-citizens. Hitherto, the government of Spain has declined to enter into any such arrangement. This course on her part is deeply regretted; for, without some arrangement of this kind, the good understanding between the two countries may be exposed to occasional interruption. Our Minister to Madrid is instructed to renew the proposition, and to press it again upon the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's government.

For several years Spain has been calling the attention of this government to a claim for losses, by some of her subjects, in case of the schooner *Amistad*. This claim is believed to rest on the obligations imposed by our existing treaty with that country. Its justice was admitted, in our diplomatic correspondence with the Spanish government, as early as March, 1847; and one of my predecessors, in his annual message of that year, recommended that provision should be made for its payment. In January last it was again submitted to Congress by the Executive. It has received a favorable consideration by committees of both branches, but as yet there has been no final action upon it. I conceive that good faith requires its prompt adjustment, and I present it to your early and favorable consideration.

Martin Koszta, a Hungarian by birth, came to this country in 1850, and declared his intention, in due form of law, to become a citizen of the United States. After remaining here nearly two years, he visited Turkey. While at Smyrna, he was forcibly seized, taken on board an Austrian brig of war, then lying in the harbor of that place, and there confined in irons, with the avowed design to take him into the dominions of Austria. Our consul at Smyrna and legation at Constantinople interposed for his release, but their efforts were ineffectual. While thus imprisoned, Commander Ingraham, with the United States ship of war St. Louis, arrived at Smyrna, and, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that Koszta was entitled to the protection of this government, and took energetic and prompt measures for his release. Under an arrangement between the agents of the United States and of Austria, he was transferred to the custody of the French consul-general, at Smyrna, there to remain until he should be disposed of by the mutual agreement of the consuls of the respective governments at that place. Pursuant to that agreement he has been released and is now on his way to the United States. The Emperor of Austria has made the conduct of our officers who took part in this transaction a subject of grave complaint. Regarding Koszta as still his subject, and claiming a right to seize him within the limits of the Turkish empire, he has demanded of this government its consent to the surrender of the prisoner, a disavowal of the acts of its agents, and satisfaction for the alleged outrage. After a careful consideration of the case, I came to the conclusion that Koszta was seized without legal authority at Smyrna; that he was wrongfully detained on board the Austrian brig of war; that, at the time of his seizure, he was clothed with the nationality of the United States; and that the acts of our officers, under the circumstances of the case, were justifiable, and their conduct has been fully approved by me, and a compliance with the several demands of the Emperor of Austria has been declined.

For a more full account of this transaction and my views in regard to it, I refer to the correspondence between the Charge de Affairs of Austria and the Secretary of State, which is herewith transmitted. The principles and policy, therein maintained on the part of the United States, will, whenever a proper occasion occurs, be applied and enforced.

The condition of China, at this time, renders it probable that some important changes will occur in that vast empire, which will lead to a more unrestricted intercourse with it. The commissioner to that country, who has been recently appointed, is instructed to avail himself of all occasions to open and extend our commercial relations, not only with the empire of China, but with other Asiatic nations.

In 1852, an expedition was sent to Japan, under the command of Commodore Perry, for the purpose of opening commercial intercourse with that island. Intelligence has been received of his arrival there, and of his having made known to the Emperor of Japan the object of his visit; but it is not yet ascertained how far the Emperor will be disposed to abandon his restrictive policy, and open that populous country to a commercial intercourse with the United States.

It has been my earnest desire to maintain friendly intercourse with the governments upon this continent, and to aid them in preserving good understanding among themselves. With Mexico, a dispute has arisen as to the true boundary line between our territory of New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chinuahua. A former commissioner of the United States, employed in running that line pursuant to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made a serious mistake in determining the initial point of the Rio Grande; but, inasmuch as his decision was clearly a departure from the directions for tracing the boundary contained in that treaty, and was not concurred in by the surveyor appointed on the part of the United States, whose concurrence was necessary to give validity to that decision, this government is not concluded thereby; but that of Mexico takes a different view of the subject.

There are also other questions of considerable magnitude pending between the two republics. Our Minister in Mexico has ample instructions to adjust them. Negotiations have been opened, but sufficient progress has not been made therein to enable me to speak of the probable result. Impressed with the importance of maintaining amicable relations with that republic, and of yielding with liberality to all her just claims, it is reasonable to expect that an arrangement mutually satisfactory to both countries may be concluded, and a lasting friendship between them confirmed and perpetuated.

Congress having provided for a full mission to the States of Central America, a Minister was sent thither in July last. As yet he has had time to visit only one of these States, (Nicaragua,) where he was received in the most friendly manner. It is hoped that his presence and good offices will have a benign effect in composing the dissensions which prevail among them, and in establishing still more intimate and friendly relations between them respectively, and between each of them and the United States.

Considering the vast regions of this continent, and the number of States which would be made accessible by the free navigation of the river Amazon, particular attention has been given to this subject. Brazil, through whose territories it passes into the ocean, has hitherto persisted in a policy so restrictive, in regard to the use of this river, as to obstruct, and nearly exclude, foreign commercial intercourse with the States which lie upon its tributaries and upper branches. Our minister to that country is instructed to obtain a relaxation of that policy, and to use his efforts to induce the Brazilian government to open to common use, under proper safeguards, this great natural highway for international trade. Several of the South American States are deeply interested in this attempt to secure the free navigation of the Amazon, and it is reasonable to expect their co-operation in the measure. As the advantages of free commercial intercourse among nations are better understood, more liberal views are generally entertained as to the common rights of all to the free use of those means which nature has provided for international communication. To these more liberal and enlightened views, it is hoped that Brazil will conform her policy, and remove all unnecessary restrictions upon the free use of a river, which traverses so many States and so large a part of the continent. I am happy to inform you that the republic of Paraguay and the Argentine Confederation have yielded to the liberal policy still resisted by Brazil, in regard to the navigable rivers within their respective territories. Treaties embracing this subject among others have been negotiated with these governments, which will be submitted to the Senate at the present session.

A new branch of commerce, important to the agricultural interests of the United States, has, within a few years past, been opened with Peru. Notwithstanding the inexhaustible deposits of guano upon the islands of that country, considerable difficulties are experienced in obtaining the requisite supply. Measures have been taken to remove these difficulties, and to secure a more abundant importation of the article. Unfortunately, there has been a serious coalition between our citizens, who have resorted to the Chincha islands for it, and the Peruvian authorities stationed there. Redress for the outrages committed by the latter, was promptly demanded by our minister at Lima. This subject is now under consideration, and there is reason to believe that Peru is disposed to offer adequate indemnity to the aggrieved parties.

We are thus not only at peace with all foreign countries, but, in regard to political affairs, are exempt from any cause of serious disquietude in our domestic relations.

The controversies, which have agitated the country heretofore, are passing away with the causes which produced them and the passions which they had awakened; or, if any trace of them remains, it may be reasonably hoped that it will only be perceived in the zealous rivalry of all good citizens to testify their respect for the rights of the States, their devotion to the Union, and their common determination that each one of the States, its institutions, its welfare, and its domestic peace shall be held alike secure under the sacred ægis of the Constitution.

This new league of amity and of mutual confidence and support, into which the people of the republic have entered, happily affords inducement and opportunity for the adoption of a more comprehensive and unembarrassed line of policy and action, as to the great material interests of the country, whether regarded in themselves or in connexion with the powers of the civilized world.

The United States have continued gradually and steadily to expand, through acquisitions of territory, which, how much soever some of them may have been questioned, are now universally seen and admitted to have been wise in policy, just in character, and a great element in the advancement of our country, and, with it, of the human race, in freedom, in prosperity, and in happiness. The thirteen States have grown to be thirty-one, with relations reaching to Europe on the one side, and on the other to the distant realms of Asia.

I am deeply sensible of the immense responsibility which the present magnitude of the republic, and the diversity and multiplicity of its interests, devolve upon me: the alleviation of which, so far as relates to the immediate conduct of the public business is, first, in my reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of the two Houses of Congress; and secondly, in the directions afforded me by the principles of public policy, affirmed by our fathers of the epoch of 1798, sanctioned by long experience, and consecrated anew by the overwhelming voice of the people of the United States.

Recurring to those principles, which constitute the organic basis of union, we perceive that, vast as are the functions and the duties of the federal government, vested in, or entrusted to, its three great departments—the legislative, executive, and judicial—yet the substantive power, the popular force, and the large capacities for social and material development, exist in the respective States, which, all being of themselves well constituted republics, as they preceded, so they alone are capable of maintaining and perpetuating, the American Union. The Federal Government has its appropriate line of action in the specific and limited powers conferred on it by the constitution, chiefly as to those things in which the States have a common interest in their relations to one another, and to foreign governments; while the great mass of interests which belong to cultivated men, the ordinary business of life, the springs of industry, all the diversified personal and domestic affairs of society, rest securely upon the general reserved powers of the people of the several States. There is the effective democracy of the nation, and there the vital essence of its being and its greatness.

Of the practical consequences which flow from the nature of the federal government, the primary one is the duty of administering with integrity and fidelity the high trust reposed in it by the constitution, especially in the application of the public funds, as drawn by taxation from the people, and appropriated to specific objects by Congress. Happily I have no occasion to suggest any radical changes in the financial policy of the government. Ours is almost, if not absolutely, the solitary power of Christendom having a surplus revenue drawn immediately from imports on commerce, and therefore measured by the spontaneous enterprise and national prosperity of the country, with such indirect relation to agriculture, manufactures, and the products of the earth and sea, as to violate no constitutional doctrine, and yet vigorously promote the general welfare. Neither as to the sources of the public treasure, nor as to the manner of keeping and managing it, does any grave controversy now prevail, there being a general acquiescence in the wisdom of the present system.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit, in detail, the state of the public finances, and the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by that department of the government.

The revenue of the country, levied almost insensibly to the taxpayer, goes on from year to year increasing beyond either the interests or the prospective wants of the government.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, there remained in the treasury a balance of fourteen million six hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and thirty-six dollars. The public revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1853, amounted to fifty-eight million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars from customs, and to two million four hundred and five thousand seven hundred and eight dollars from public lands and other miscellaneous sources, amounting together to sixty-one million three hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-four dollars; while the public expenditures for the same period, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, amounted to forty-three million five hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and sixty-two dollars; leaving a balance of thirty-two million four hundred and twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars of receipts above expenditures.

This fact, of increasing surplus in the treasury, became the subject of anxious consideration at a very early period of my administration, and the path of duty in regard to it seemed to me obvious and clear, namely: first, to apply the surplus revenue to the discharge of the public debt, so far as it could judiciously be done; and, secondly, to devise means for the gradual reduction of the revenue to the standard of the public exigencies.

Of these objects, the first has been in the course of accomplishment, in a manner and to a degree highly satisfactory. The amount of the public debt, of all classes, was, on the fourth of March, 1853, sixty-nine million one hundred and ninety thousand and thirty-seven dollars; payments on account of which have been made, since that period, to the amount of twelve million seven hundred and three thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars; leaving unpaid, and in the continuous course of liquidation, the sum of fifty-six million four hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and eight dollars. These payments, although made at the market price of the respective classes of stocks, have been effected readily, and to the general advantage of the treasury, and have at the same time proved of signal utility in the relief they have incidentally afforded to the money market and to the industrial and commercial pursuits of the country.

The second of the above-mentioned objects, that of the reduction of the tariff, is of great importance, and the plan suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is to reduce the duties on certain articles, and to add to the free list many articles now taxed, and especially such as enter into manufactures, and are not largely, or at all, produced in the country, is commended to your candid and careful consideration.

You will find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also abundant proof of the entire adequacy of the present fiscal system to meet all the requirements of the public service, and that, while properly administered, it operates to the advantage of the commudity in ordinary business relations.

I respectfully ask your attention to sundry suggestions of improvements in the settlement of accounts, especially as regards the large sums of outstanding arrears due to the government, and of other reforms in the administrative action of his department, which are indicated by the Secretary; as also to the progress made in the construction of marine hospitals, custom-houses, and of a new mint in California and assay office in the city of New York, heretofore provided for by Congress; and also to the eminently sucessful progress of the Coast Survey, and of the Light-house Board.

Among the objects meriting your attention will be important recommendations from the Secretaries of War and Navy. I am fully satisfied that the navy of the United Statas is not in a condition of strength and efficiency commensurate with the magnitude of our commercial and other interests; and commend to your especial attention the suggestions on this subject, made by the Secretary of the Navy. I respectfully submit that the army, which, under our system, must always be regarded with the highest interest, as a nucleus around which the volunteer forces of the nation gather in the hour of danger, requires augmentation, or modification, to adapt it to the present extended limits and frontier relations of the country, and the condition of the Indian tribes in the interior of the continent, the necessity of which will appear in the communications of the Secretaries of War and the Interior.

In the administration of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, the gross expenditure was seven million nine hundred and eighty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars; and the gross receipts, during the same period, five million nine hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars; showing that the current revenue failed to meet the current expenses of the department by the sum of two million forty-two thousand and thirty-two dollars. The causes which, under the present postal system and laws, led inevitably to this result, are fully explained by the report of the Postmaster General; one great cause being the enormous rates the department has been compelled to pay for mail service rendered by railroad companies.

The exhibit in the report of the Postmaster General of the income and expenditures by mail steamers will be found peculiarly interesting, and of a character to demand the immediate action of Congress.

Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Pension Bureau have been brought to light within the last year, and, in some instances, merited punishments inflicted; but, unfortunately, in others, guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws.

From the nature of these claims, the remoteness of the tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detection. The defects in the law upon this subject are so apparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early action relating to it is most desirable.

During the last fiscal year, nine million eight hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and eleven acres of the public lands have been surveyed, and ten million three hundred and sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-one acres brought into market. Within the same period, the sales by public purchase and private entry amounted to one million eighty-three thousand four hundred and ninety-five acres; located under military bounty land warrants, six million one hundred and forty-two thousand three hundred and sixty acres; located under other certificates, nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven acres; ceded to the States as swamp lands, sixteen million six hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-three acres; selected for rail road and other objects, under acts of Congress, one million four hundred and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven acres. Total amount of lands disposed of within the fiscal year, twenty-five million three hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-two acres, which is an increase in quantity sold, and located under land warrants and grants, of twelve million two hundred and thirty-one thousand eight hundred and eighteen acres over the fiscal year immediately preceding. The quantity of land sold during the second and third quarters of 1852, was three hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres. The amount received therefor, was six hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The quantity sold the second and third quarters of the year 1853, was one million six hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and nineteen acres; and the amount received therefor, two million two hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars.

The whole number of land warrants issued under existing laws, prior to the 30th of September last, was two hundred and sixty-six thousand and forty-two; of which there were outstanding, at that date, sixty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. The quantity of land required to satisfy these outstanding warrants, is four million seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and twenty acres.

Warrants have been issued to 30th of September last, under the act of 11th February, 1847, calling for twelve million eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and eighty acres; under acts of September 28, 1850, and March 22, 1852, calling for twelve million five hundred and five thousand three hundred and sixty acres; making a total of twenty-five million three hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and forty acres.

It is believed that experience has verified the wisdom and justice of the present system, with regard to the public domain, in most essential particulars.

You will perceive, from the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that opinions, which have often been expressed in relation to the operation of the land system, as not being a source of revenue to the federal treasury, were erroneous. The net profits from the sale of the public lands to June 30, 1853, amounted to the sum of fifty-three million two hundred and eighty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

I recommend the extension of the land system over the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, with such modifications as their peculiarities may require.

Regarding our public domain as chiefly valuable to provide homes for the industrious and enterprising, I am not prepared to recommend any essential change in the land system, except by modifications in favor of the actual settler, and an extension of the pre-emption principle in certain cases, for reasons, and on grounds, which will be fully developed in the reports to be laid before you.

Congress, representing the proprietors of the territorial domain, and charged especially with power to dispose of territory belonging to the United States, has, for a long course of years, beginning with the administration of Mr. Jefferson, exercised the power to construct roads within the territories; and there are so many and obvious distinctions between this exercise of power and that of making roads within the States, that the former has never been considered subject to such objections as apply to the latter, and such may now be considered the settled construction of the power of the federal government upon the subject.

Numerous applications have been, and no doubt will continue to be, made for grants of land, in aid of the construction of railways. It is not believed to be within the intent and meaning of the constitution, that the power to dispose of the public domain, should be used otherwise than might be expected from a prudent proprietor, and, therefore, that grants of land to aid in the construction of roads should be restricted to cases, where it would be for the interest of a proprietor, under like circumstances, thus to contribute to the construction of these works. For the practical operation of such grants thus far, in advancing the interests of the States in which the works are located, and at the same time the substantial interests of all the other States, by enhancing the value and promoting the rapid sale of the public domain, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior. A careful examination, however, will show that this experience is the result of a just discrimination, and will be far from affording encouragement to a reckless or indiscriminate extension of the principle.

I commend to your favorable consideration the men of genius of our country, who, by their inventions and discoveries in science and art, have contributed largely to the improvements of the age, without, in many instances, securing for themselves anything like an adequate reward. For many interesting details upon this subject I refer you to the appropriate reports, and especially urge upon your early attention the apparently slight, but really important, modifications of existing laws therein suggested.

The liberal spirit which has so long marked the action of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia, will, I have no doubt, continue to be manifested.

The erection of an asylum for the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy of the United States, has been somewhat retarded, by the great demand for materials and labor during the past summer; but full preparation for the reception of patients, before the return of another winter, is anticipated; and there is the best reason to believe, from the plan and contemplated arrangements which have been devised, with the large experience furnished within the last few years in relation to the nature and treatment of the disease, that it will prove an asylum indeed to this most helpless and afflicted class of sufferers, and stand as a noble monument of wisdom and mercy.

Under the acts of Congress of August 11, 1852, and of March 3, 1853, designed to secure for the cities of Washington and Georgetown an abundant supply of good and wholesome water, it became my duty to examine the report and plans of the engineer who had charge of the surveys under the act first named. The best, if not the only plan, calculated to secure permanently the object sought, was that which contemplates taking the water from the Great Falls of the Potomac, and, consequently, I gave it my approval.

For the progress and present condition of this important work, and for its demands, so far as appropriations are concerned, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

The present judicial system of the United utates, has now been in operation for so long a period of time, and has, in its general theory and much of its details, become so familiar to the country, and acquired so entirely the public confidence, that if modified in any respect, it should only be in those particulars which may adapt it to the increased extent, population, and legal business in the United States. In this relation, the organization of the courts is now confessedly inadequate to the duties to be performed by them; in consequence of which, the States of Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas and California, and districts of other States, are in effect excluded from the full benefits of the General system, by the functions of the Circuit Court being devolved on the district Judges in all of those States, or parts of States.

The spirit of the constitution and a due regard to justice require that all the States of the Union should be placed on the same footing in regard to the judicial tribunals. I therefore commend to your consideration this important subject, which, in my judgment, demands the speedy action of Congress. I will present to you, if deemed desirable, a plan, which I am prepared to recommend, for the enlargement and modification of the present judicial system.

The act of Congress establishing the Smithsonian Institution, provided that the President of the United States, and other persons therein designated, should constitute an "establishment" by that name, and that the members should hold stated and special meetings for the supervision of the affairs of the Institution. The organization not having taken place, it seemed to me proper that it should be effected without delay. This has been done; and an occasion was thereby presented for inspecting the condition of the Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local character in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to one million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars, because, independently of the grounds which have so often been urged against the application of the federal revenue for works of this character, inequality, with consequent injustice, is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interest and good-will of all, has, nevertheless, been the basis of much political discussion, and has stood as a deep-graven line of division between statesmen of eminent abilitiy and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the general government, has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the national treasury on works of a local charactar within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject, is the Message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character, had risen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the coustitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

Our government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specified objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If, then, in the progress of its administration, there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results.—Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such construction as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which, in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy,—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value,—and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose—the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate reconsideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectations.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve question as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State and general governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction ever the soil of a State, except that conferred by the eighth section of the first article of the constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether, in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the general government, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the construction of roads within the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

There is subject of a domestic nature, which from its intrinsic importance, and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in close connexion for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communication of those great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite side of the Rocky Mountains.

That the government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities, and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by Congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway away across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now wide spread and vastly multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between assailable points and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links, the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that, wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the General Government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered will be received in time for transmission to the two Houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial and its military bearings, it has varied, great and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage, which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties, which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated, may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can have any appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practical route shall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road, which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct, or aid in the construction of, a road within the limits of a territory is not embarrased by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, a canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connexion with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add, at present, that fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicitous that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attatchment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my own action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those, whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the federal government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path, which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject, which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons, they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all, who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be recurred to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disturbing questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who knew what independence cost, who had put all at stake upon the issue of the revolutionary struggle,—disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union of these States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are. It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the constitution until the officers and soldiers of the revolution had passed to their graves, or, through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of, the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously respected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of the compact was regarded as sacred in the eyes of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, environed by inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation, which the voice of freedom will not pronounce upon us, should we prove faithless to this great trust. While men inhabiting different parts of this vast continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products, they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of that object. The gallant men of the South and the North could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; they could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil, will never permit the alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to paralyze the great arm of freedom, uplifted for the vindication of self-government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light which the experience of the past casts upon the future.

The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it will behooves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective.

The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution, have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years, will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth, which has been thus revealed in our past progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from Eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with yearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast, powerful, and prosperous a confederation of self-governing republics, and will seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast-growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions

cal duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore, our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development, which it must thus assume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation.

It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and in interests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. Interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federate self-Government, of which it is our glorious and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us, then, with reboubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motives of conceded temporary advantage and apparent expediency.

The minimum of federal government, compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign rights and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested in us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of the Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States, to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language, and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion, which may respectively characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and non-interference in our personal action as citizens, an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of comity in the public dealings of State with State, whether in legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which, a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could not long survive.

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions, to which our political system, with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction shall pervade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the general government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

The wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance,—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest cloaked under public pretexts,—that sound fiscal administration, which, in the legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and in the executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance,—while they are admitted elementary political duties, may, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude. His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate, near Matanzas, in the island of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home in Alabama, where, on the eighteenth day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 5, 1853.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE. Andrew Johnson, the present patriotic democratic governor of the State of Tennessee, as many of our readels know, is one of the many of our distinguished countrymen who are styled "self-made men," who have at different periods been elevated to high legislative and executive offices by the popular will. The friends of Gov. Johnson concede the fact that he had very few early advantages; that his opportunities for acquiring that knowledge which is derived from the study of learned authors were in his youthful days extremely limited, and that the large stores of information now possessed by him were obtained during hours snatched from excessive mechanical toil. Among reasonable, reflecting, and *republican* people, men who are the "architects of their own fortune" are valued more highly than those who have had great scholastic and other advantages. A man reaching distinction, unaided by fortune or learning is an unerring evidence of the possession of talents, energy, and industry. Daniel Sheffey, of Virginia; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; Tristam Burges, of Rhode Island, General Charles T. James, at present a senator from the latter State, with a host of others, "were self-made men;" all of whom attained to eminence in their country's service, and will have their names enrolled on the book of fame. There are men who are slow to acknowledge the claims of citizens who have so successfully combatted difficulties and obstacles almost insurmountable. They even go so far as to sneer at, and endeavor to cast ridicule upon, those who have obtained celebrity by their native unpolished talent, indomitable will, and untiring industry. But the good sense of the American people has, and will, in all time, rebuke these peculiarly nice and sensitive gentlemen, who can discover no merit in a citizen of the republic unless he has had the adventitious aid of wealth, family influence and scholastic attainments. As a specimen of the humiliation felt and expressed by some of this class when men not so fortunate in their early advantages as themselves are exalted to high positions, we append an article from the Nashville Union. It is as follows: *Wash. Union.*

"WHIG HUMILIATION. Somebody in Georgia said of the inaugural of Governor Johnson, of this State, that it was a book in which his excellency, true to his original calling, had shown more of the *goose* than the *governor*.' Whereupon, the Knoxville Register expresses the opinion that 'it is humiliating to the pride of Tennesseeans to hear and see in the papers of the country such remarks as these; and the humiliation is heightened by the reflection that such remarks do no injustice to the governor of Tennessee.'

What a pity it is, *for their own sakes*, that these federal whig papers cannot hide the contempt they feel for those who rise to high political positions from the working class! It has been heretofore proved that our governor *knows how to handle a goose*. From the noise of the federal whig papers, it is evident, also, that he knows *what's good for geese!*"

LABOR LOST. The Whigs of the County of Wake, held a meeting in the City of Raleigh, on the 23d ult., for the purpose of resuscitating the Whig party in North Carolina. *Roanoke Republican.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC., 10, 1853.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our readers will find in our columns to-day the first Message of Franklin Pierce to the Congress of the United States. We have read it with mingled feelings of pride and satisfaction. Its style is clear, its tone elevated and patriotic, and its suggestions of such a character as must command the approval of the country. We are especially pleased with the strong State rights, Jeffersonian vein of feeling and of principle which pervades the entire document. We expected this from President Pierce,—the Democracy generally expected it, and they will find, on perusing the Message, that they have not been disappointed.

We shall have occasion hereafter to refer more particularly to the leading features of this important and interesting State paper.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senators commenced assembling in their chamber, on Monday last, at half-past eleven o'clock, and spent an hour in the interchange of friendly greetings. Mr. Atchison, president pro tem. took the chair at half-past twelve and called the Senate to order.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, Mr. Allen, of Rhode Island, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, new Senators, were sworn in.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, gave notice that he would introduce a bill granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes; also, a bill to establish a territorial government in Nebraska.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill to make a donation of public lands to California for the purpose of constructing a railroad and telegraph line from San Francisco to the Colorado—a bill to establish a line of mail steamers from San Francisco *via* Sandwich Islands to Shanghai, China, &c.

On motion of Mr. Badger each Senator was allowed five daily newspapers during the session.

The Senate soon after adjourned.

The galleries of the House of Representative were densely crowded at an early hour Monday morning. Much excitement prevailed till noon, when the House was called to order by Mr. Forney, Clerk of the last House. 217 members answered to their names. Mr. Olds, of Ohio, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker; which motion prevailed, and Messrs. Ingersoll, Chandler, Davis and Ewing were appointed tellers and the vote resulted as follows:

FOR LINN BOYD—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ashe, Baily, Barly, Banks, Barksdale, Barry, Belcher, Benton, Bissell, Bliss, Bocock, Breckinridge, Bridges, Bugg, Caskie, Chamberlain, Chastain, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Cobb, Colquitt, Craige, Cumming, Curtis, Cutting, Davis, of Ind., Davis, of R. I., Dawson, Dean, Dent, Disney, Dowdell, Drum, Dunbar, Dunham, Eastman, Eddy, Edgerton Edmondson, Elliott Ellison, English, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Fuller, Gamble, Goode, Green, Grow, Hamilton, Harlan, of Ind., Harris, of Ala., Harriss, of Miss., Hastings, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Hughes, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, of N. Y., Jones, of Tenn., Kidwell, Kittredge, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindsey, Lynde, McDonald, McDugall, McMullen, McNair, Mace, May, Maurice, Maxwell, Mayall, Miller, of Ind., Millson, Morrison, Muhlenberg, Murray, Nichols, Noble, Olds, Oliver, of N. Y., Orr, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Perkins, of N. Y., Perkins, of La., Phelps, Philips, Powell, Pratt, Richardson, Riddle, Rickey, Robbins, Rowe, Ruffin, Seymour, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Shelton, Smith, of Tenn., Smith, of Va., Smith, of Ala., Snodgrass, Stanton, of Tenn., Stanton, of Ky., Stevens, of Mich., Stratton, Straur, Stewart, of Mich., Taylor, of N. Y., Thurston, Troute, Tree, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Wells, John Wentworth, Westbrook, Wheeler, Witter, Wright—total, 143.

FOR J. R. CHANDLER—Messrs. Appleton, Ball, Cook, Corwin, Crocker, Cullom, Dick, Dickinson, Edmonds, Everhart, Farley, Flagler, Franklin, Goodrich, Harlan of Ohio, Heister, Howe, Hunt, Knox, McCulloh, Middlesworth, Miller, Morton, Parker, Pennington, Pringle, Keady, Ritchey, Russell, Sabine, Sage, Taylor of Ohio, Vinton, Upham, Wentworth, of Massachusetts, and Yates—25.

FOR MR. HAVEN—Messrs. Abercrombie, Bennett, Chandler, Ewing, Stephens of Ga., and Reese—5.

FOR MR. ORR—Messrs. Aiken, Boyce, Brooks and McQueen—4.

FOR MR. CAMPBELL, of Ohio—Messrs. Benson, Carpenter, Chase, DeWitt, Giddings, Matteson, Morgan, Sapp, Tracy, Washburn, of Illinois, and Washburn of Maine—11.

FOR MR. MILLER—Messrs. Caruthers, Lindlay and Oliver—3.

FOR MR. ASHE—Mr. Clingman—1.

FOR MR. PRESTON—Messrs. Cox, Haven and Zollikoffer—3.

FOR MR. EWING—Messrs. Etheridge, Grey, Kerr, Purryear, Rogers and Simmons—6.

FOR MR. MILLSON—Mr. Reitt—1.

FOR MR. BRECKINRIDGE—Mr. Sollers—1.

FOR MR. HOWE—Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, and Meacham—2.

Mr. Boyd was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Chandler and Orr, and returned his acknowledgements in an appropriate manner.

Soon after the House proceeded to ballot for a Clerk with the following result: John W. Forney 121, R. M. Young 27, E. P. Smith 10, B. B. Pringle 18. Mr. Forney was duly elected.

Seats were selected, notices of several bills were given, and then the House adjourned.

Little of interest was done in either branch of Congress on Tuesday, besides the receiving and reading President's Message. The Senate ordered ten thousand copies of the Message with accompanying documents, and the House ordered twenty thousand.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the Rev. Henry Slicer was elected Chaplain. In the House on the same day Robert Armstrong, of the Union, was elected public printer. The Rev. Henry Millburn was elected Chaplain.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Europa arrived at New York on Tuesday last, bringing latest intelligence from Europe.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war is that the Turks have recrossed the Danube and are said to have attacked Braila and Galatz. There has been no more fighting, but previous reports are confirmed. A new note for the settlement of difficulties had been prepared, but neither the Czar nor the Sultan would listen to it.

Cotton was firm and unchanged, and the same as to breadstuffs.

STILL LATER.

The Humboldt brings five days later news than that by the Europa.

Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, died on the 15th. The King was immediately declared Regent till the majority of the young prince, now in his 15th year. Lisbon was tranquil.

The retreat of the Turks across the Danube is confirmed. They hold Kalafat with 25,000 men. There were frequent skirmishes. It was reported that the Russians had been beaten in Georgia by the Turks. A desperate fight was expected at Kalafat. The Turks were sending succor to the Circassians. The Russian fleet had been dismantled and gone into winter quarters in the Baltic.

Cotton was heavy. Grain and flour had advanced

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. We have procured the services of a Washington Correspondent, whose first letter we present to-day. Our Correspondent is in a highly favorable position to make himself acquainted with the movements of parties and the operations of the legislative and executive branches of the government; and as, in addition to this, he wields a ready and discriminating pen, our readers may expect letters worthy in every respect of attention and perusal.

NEW YORK MARKET. Flour was easier on Wednesday, grain buoyant, coffee steady, and money plenty and easy. Glad to announce it.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We are indebted to the publishers, through Mr. Pomeroy, for a little volume entitled "*Tip-Top or a Noble Aim*," by Mrs. Tuthill. Also, for "*The Little Drummer*," by Gustav Neiritz. These are children's books, and from a cursory glance we regard them as "Tip-Top."

We are also under obligations to Mr. Pomeroy for a little book entitled "*Goldenlink, or Tales and Poems for the Young*," by Wm. Oland Bourne, A. M. The spirit of "Goldenlink" is excellent, and there are some pretty fancies in it.

Harper for December has also been received. It teems, as usual, with fine engravings and good things.

We have also received the *University Magazine* for the present month. We are pleased to see that the value of this perodical is fully sustained.

The *Southern Eclectic* for the present month is also to hand. This is the only work of the sort published in the South, and in addition to this its merits ought to command for it a wide circulation. It is published at Augusta, Ga., by Messrs. Fitten & Whitaker, at $8 per annum, in advance.

But the *Knickerbocker* for December is *the* periodical. It is just as spicy and readable as a magazine ought to be. "The Suferinks of a man, compoged into rime by Mr. K. N. Pepper, Esq.," must have been intolerable.

We have received from Mr. Ray a "*Catalogue of the Officers and Pupils of the Louisburg Female Seminary.*" It appears from this that the Pupils for 1853 numbered 85. This Seminary is no doubt admirably conducted. The Catalogue was printed in superior style by Mr. Gorman.

We have received from Mr. Everhart, Principal—whom we were pleased to see in the City in attendance on the Grand Masonic Lodge—a *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the Germanton Institute.* The Classical Department of the Institute embraces for 1853, fifty-five students, and the English and Mathematical forty-five, in all one hundred. This Institute, we are gratified to learn, is in a fair way to meet the most sanguine expectations of its founders and friends.

Our thanks are due to Dr. W. M. McPheeters, of St. Louis, for a copy of his Address, delivered in O'Fallon Hall, October 31st, 1853. This Address is eminently practical, and pervaded by a spirit every way worthy of a high-toned physician. We give the following extract as a specimen:

"A celebrated English jurist, on being interrogated by a young friend as to the requisite for success at the bar, is said to have replied—"Parts and poverty." In this laconic answer there is deep philosophy, as well as a profound knowledge of human nature. True, there is no necessary connection between poverty and professional success. On the contrary it is natural to suppose, that the freedom from anxiety in reference to pecuniary affairs, as well as the many and great advantages which wealth affords for the acquisition of knowledge, would place its fortunate possessor in the most favorable position for the attainment of high professional rank. Experience, however, has abundantly proved that such is not the case, and has demonstrated the fact, that although ardently desired, wealth uniformly serves as an incubus to the aspirant for professional honors. The reason of this is obvious, by removing one of the main springs of human action—*necessity*, it tends to engender indolence, and indolence is fatal to mental energy.

It is worthy of remark, that of those who have become eminent in any of the learned professions, or among those who are now making their mark upon the age, *few, very few indeed* commenced life with a fortune. Let any one who will undertake the examination, and they cannot but be struck with the fact, that with here and there an honorable exception, the world is *very little* indebted to the sons of the wealthy, while it owes *much, very much* to the sons of poverty, who from necessity are compelled to labor for their daily bread, at the same time they contend for those higher honors, which like the prizes of the Olympic games, are bestowed only as the reward of personal exertions. Indeed the very efforts put forth in order to supply the wants of the body, serve also to strengthen the mind and fit it for intellectual achievements—while opulence on the other hand by anticipating these minor wants supercedes the necessity of exertion, thereby enervating both mind and body, and producing as a necessary consequence a race of physical and intellectual drones."

Dr. McPheeters is the Editor of the "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal"—a periodical of no inconsiderable merit. He is most laborious in his habits, and is winning fame in his profession. He is a native, as some of our readers know, of this place.

THE METHODIST CHURCH PROPERTY SETTLEMENT. The New York Commercial gives the following details of the settlement of the Methodist Church Property dispute:

The Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church retain all the property belonging to the Book Concern, including the depositories at Boston, Pittsburg and Charleston, S. C., with the papers at Auburn and Pittsburg, and pay to the Commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, their pro rata dividend,

Amounting to the sum of	$68,062 59
And for their interest in the above property	121,937 41
Whole amount to be paid the South,	$191,000 00

The South retain their newspaper presses, with about $40,000 in old notes and book accounts, within the bounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

It will be remembered by those who have taken an interest in this unpleasant dispute, that there is another Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, under the control of two agents. A suit between them and the Southern Church was some time ago decided in favor of the Book Room, but appealed from. It is hoped and believed that the gentlemen in charge of the Cincinnati concern will see the propriety of an amicable settlement like the one just consummated in this city.

We have heard it intimated that a meeting of the Methodist body will be held at Green-street church early next week, to celebrate the settlement in some suitable manner.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS. The prompt manner in which the House of Representatives was organized, will meet the approval and commendation of the Democracy generally. The House has, thus far, been true to the masses. Let the Democrats of that body continue to frown down disaffection and faction, and all will be well. The Message of the President has given him a still stronger hold on the affections of the American Democracy, who look with confidence to see a cordial co-operation with him on the part of Congress, as well as of the Cabinet, for the promotion of the public good and the advancement of the true principles of government.

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Journal have procured and put up one of "Northrop's Patent Cylinder Power Presses," which, worked by steam, will turn off 1,000 sheets per hour. We are gratified at this evidence of the prosperity of that paper. We expect, early next Spring, to put in operation a similar press, as we find it difficult now to have our Weekly issues worked by hand in time for the mails of Wednesday morning.

☞ The Grand Masonic Lodge of North Carolina, which met here on Monday last, is expected to adjourn to-day. The representation has been larger than usual. We learn that Dr. C. H. Jordan, of Person, has been elected Grand Master.

GREAT MORTALITY AT NEW ORLEANS. There were 372 interments during the past week, including 214 by cholera.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, 3d Dec., 1853.

The Administration—Congress—Members from North Carolina—Speaker, Clerk, and other "sayings and doings" about the great Metropolis.

This City presents an excited and interesting scene at this moment. The Hotels are crowded to excess, as also the Boarding Houses, with members, and "the thousand and one" lobby members, and others who congregate at the advent of a new Congress. It is well known that the President has prepared his message, and that it is printed, and by a prudent arrangement, never before adopted, has been dispatched under sealed covers to distant Editors, under care of the Post Masters, not to be opened until the reading has commenced in Congress. Thus, by the foresight of the President and the power of the press, the mass of our countrymen will be in possession of this eventful document simultaneously with their members in Congress. Public rumor is busy in describing its character, but all is conjecture, for those who have seen it cannot speak of it, but the writer of this knows enough of it to say confidently that a more thorough, straight-forward; open-handed, States right, Democratic document has never been transmitted to Congress. The opposition to it must be factious, and no man who calls himself a republican will be able to deny or controvert its doctrines. The President, considering the labors of his elevated position, wears well. The elevation of office has not affected the unadulterated simplicity of his republican character, and while all around him seem excited and interested, he is as calm as a summer's morning.

The reports of his Cabinet officers are also in readiness to accompany his message. The sagacity and ability with which the various departments have been administered will be acknowledged by all. Governor Marcy, as Secretary of State, has made his mark upon the nation by his admirable State paper in the Kosta case—his report will fully sustain his reputation. Mr. Guthrie's report on the Finances is ready, an unusual occurrence in a department so extended in its duties, so delicate and responsible in their execution.

The few *hards* in Congress from New York may make some *fuss*, but no trouble; they number about *twelve*, and what can they do in a House which has a dead majority of seventy Democratic members? They cannot rely on any recruits to their ranks either from the North or West, certainly none from the South. The fact is, when the truth comes out, and the truth will come out, and must prevail, the South will know that Dickinson and all his *ilk* have been playing a most foul and iniquitous game towards the President ever since Marcy was selected as a Cabinet officer. The letter of Guthrie to Bronson must be acknowledged to have been a step rather of a brave Kentuckian, unpractised in political war, than that of a cautious statesman. In political as in actual war, the sword is a better weapon than the pen. During the administration of Mr. Polk, in the same State, a similar state of affairs arose. After the nomination of Gen. Cass the malcontents under the disappointed and disaffected leaders assembled at Buffalo, and nominated a freesoil ticket, with an address. Benj. F. Butler, who had filled a large space in the public eye, as Attorney General of the United States, an eminent lawyer and exemplary man in private, held the valuable office of U. S. District Attorney of New York under Mr. Polk. Mr. Butler declared his intention, in a warm letter, to support the nominees of Buffalo, and his hearty approval of their doctrines. With one single line from Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, his services were dispensed with. No one complained, because it was expected; none sympathized, because it was just. When Judge Bronson declared his intention to support such a set as Cooley & Co., had he been dealt with as Butler had been, not a word would have been said, and the thunder in the Whig camp would have been confined to the few silent curses of traitors and renegades.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior, Gov. McClelland, will be eagerly read. This Department has become one of the most important in the Government, and its extended duties are important and delicate. He has won for himself a high reputation as an active, prudent and economical officer, and has, in the exercise of his duties, so borne himself as to win the respect and esteem of all who have had intercourse with him. The vollies of vituperation which have been so idly aimed at the Cabinet, have found no spot in his character to assail. Of him it may be said as of one of the ancient Rulers of old Scotland—

"——— This Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued."

The Report of your countryman, Mr. Dobbin, as Secretary of the Navy, will be *a trump*. This arm of the service is much behind the age and the demands of the nation. While the commercial tonnage of the United States is greater than that of England, France, or any other nation, and our skill of naval architecture is unsurpassed by any people on earth, our national marine is below mediocrity either in efficiency or force. Mr. Dobbin's report will present a faithful picture of its present condition and the causes of its inefficiency, and will recommend important reforms in this important branch of our national defence. His course as Secretary has won the esteem and admiration of all who have had intercourse with the Department. It is believed here, and it is true, that before public opinion had spoken in regard to Commander Ingram's course in protecting Kosta, and rescuing him in a neutral port from the Austrian halter, that Mr. Dobbin wrote to him, with his own hand, a letter approving his chivalric conduct. His report will place him on high grounds with the American nation, and win for him higher laurels, which will yet adorn his manly brow. His kind deportment impresses all who have business with him with the most favorable feelings, while his open hospitality to all who hail from North Carolina, of either party, renders his name and fame dear to us all. Your State has reason to be proud of her son.

The Report of Col. Davis will be a document worthy of a gentleman and a soldier. Events are in progress which may transfer him to the U. States Senate, which, if tendered to him, he cannot well refuse. In the Senate he would be the right arm of the President, and a faithful exponent of the principles and views of the Executive, of which the Senate is the constitutional adviser.

Judge Campbell, as Post Master General, will present an able Report of his Department, which comes more to the homes and hearts of the people than any branch of the government. Judge Campbell has won for himself the reputation of an efficient, laborious and able officer. Like his colleagues, McClelland and Dobbin, he has pursued "the even tenor of his way," so as to avoid the schisms that have distracted our New York friends, and is a favorite with all who have business in his office.

The ability of General Cushing, as Attorney General, is acknowledged by all, and his Report, although not as important, yet, from his opinions already presented, one important questions that have arisen, will doubtless be able and interesting.

So much for the Administration. Our friends have a caucus to-night to select a Speaker, Clerk, and other officers. Of our delegation I have met with Ashe, Craige, Clingman, (who has been here for several days,) Kerr, Ruffin and Shaw. Your member and Col. Purycar are yet to arrive. But as they are in a hopeless minority their presence will not be necessary before Monday. North Carolina has rarely had an abler delegation in Congress, and if not now so well known, depend upon it, will make their mark. Ashe and Clingman are well known. There is no member in the House more popular than Mr. Ashe, and none more active and indefatigable than Mr. Clingman. Mr. Clingman is in position to achieve much reputation for himself and permanent good to the nation. Once a prominent member of the Whig party, he became disgusted with the absurdity of Gen. Scott's pretensions, and early and openly took ground against him; he advised his colleagues of the same party from North Carolina to do the same—Caldwell and Outlaw especially, but they did not, and not one of them has been returned by the people. This is some evidence of his political sagacity; the impression is that he will give Gen. Pierce a fair and honorable support. Craige is looked upon as a fine specimen of the *genus homo*, and the natives here are surprised that so commanding a person should have been so long hid amid the wilds of North Carolina. He will show himself a worthy representative of his Distaict, "the Old Hornet's Nest" of the Revolution. Dr. Shaw, from the Edenton District, is looking around in his quiet, astute way, and will prove himself a faithful and intelligent representative.

The general impression seems to be that Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, or Col. Orr, of South Carolina, will be Speaker.

As to the important position of the Clerk of the House, Col. Forney, Judges Young and Sturgis, of Georgia, and Harris, are candidates. The chances are in favor of Forney. There is, however, much opposition to him; but much of this is factious and persecuting. Forney is a man of the first order of talents. Self-made, without the benefit of early education, he is one of the best paragraph writers in the United States. As editor of the Pennsylvanian, he moulded the political character of that great State, in the purest form of State-rights democracy. In his friendships ardent and sincere, his very virtues are made to operate to his disadvantage.

But the caucus here will to-night settle this question, and you will doubtless be advised by telegraph before this is published, who the Speaker is, and who the Clerk will be. I shall continue my correspondence with you, and you and our readers may be satisfied that my statements may be relied on as true. I shall present you the facts as they are; and as a faithful chronicler I shall, in speaking of public men,

"Nothing extenuate or set down aught in malice."

LITTLE DAVY.

Democratic Congressional Caucus.—Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. Agreeably to the call, the Democratic members of the House of Representatives convened in the hall of the House at 6 o'clock, last evening, and organized by choosing Edson B. Olds, Esq., of Ohio, as Chairman, and Colin N. Ingersoll, Esq., of Connecticut, and John G. Davis, Esq., of Indiana, Secretaries. The rules of the last House were adopted as the rules of this meeting.

F. P. Stanton, Esq., of Tennessee, offered a series of resolutions, affirming the principles of the Baltimore platform, in favor of carrying out the principles of the late inaugural, opposing all interference, by the administration, in State politics, including an extract from Thomas Jefferson, in point, &c. On a point of order these resolutions were voted out. An appeal was taken, which was not sustained.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for Speaker, with the following result:

First ballot; Linn Boyd, 45; James L. Orr, 35; David T. Disney, 37; Thomas L. Bocock, 1. Whole number 118.

Second ballot: Boyd, 64; Orr, 23; Disney, 31. Whole number 118.

Linn Boyd, Esq., of Kentucky, was therefore declared to be nominated. The meeting next proceeded to ballot for the remaining officers of the House in succession, with the following result:

John W. Forney was nominated for Clerk on the first ballot—the only opposing candidate being R. M. Young, Esq.

Mr. Glossbrenner was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms, without opposition. Mr. McKnow was nominated for Doorkeeper on the 2d ballot. Mr. Johnson was nominated for postmaster, without opposition.

Massacre of Capt. Gunnison.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 3d. A despatch, dated Independence, Mo., November 28, confirms the report brought by the Salt Lake mail, of the massacre of Capt. Gunnison's exploring party. The massacre was committed by a band of Utah Indians, led by the notorious chief, Walker.

Gov. Young, of Utah, writes that an express reached him on the 31st of October from Capt. R. W. Morris, giving an account of the massacre which was committed on the 26th, on the Sevier river, near Sevier Lake. Those killed were Capt. J. W. Gunnison, in command of the expedition; R. H. Kern, topographer of the expedition; Crutzfeldt, Balanest, and Wm. Potter, guide; and privates Canfield, Liplorett and Melton, company A, Mounted Riflemen; and John Bellam, employee, and all their arms, mules, &c., taken from them.

These are the only additional particulars given in the despatched, but it will be seen that it includes the names of all the persons massacred—nine in number.

Tragedy at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3. A terrible tragedy occurred here to-day. It appears that there had been a family difficulty between William Patton, Esq., a merchant, and Mr. Turnbull, a tobacco inspector. To-day they met in the street, a collision ensued, and Turnball was shot dead by Patton. The affair has created a painful sensation.

Bequest to President Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4. The late Senator Atherton, among other bequests, has left one of $8,000 to President Pierce, with whom he has, for many years, on terms of the closest intimacy.

Highly Important from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. A bearer of dispatches from Col. Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, dated as late as the 18th, has arrived here, and confirms accounts of an invasion in Lower California. Col. Gadsden has ordered United States troops to suppress the expedition.

A perfect understanding exists between Santa Anna and Col. Gadsden.

For the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN: There has been a good deal said and written about Fogies and Young America, conservatives and progressives, and all may have their places in politics, but there are places that every citizen voter in Raleigh ought to see filled by proper progressive men—(I mean the Board of Commissioners)—men that will do their duty without fear or favor; men that have two or more ideas about what is required for the good government of a City; men that will enforce an old law, or make a new one—that shall compel owners of property to keep at least a decent side walk on some other street but Fayetteville. One of the most important Wards in the City has whole streets without the appearance of a side walk. The Western will shortly have a Depot, and cars of freight and passengers landing in it, and not a street or side walk leading from the Depot that is fit for man or horse, and as to vehicles impassable, only for the wheel barrow. Now should this be so? Ought not we, the voters, put a stop the issues that have controlled the Elections heretofore and say to the candidates we want you to do something for our thriving City? They shall be told so by at least one WESTERN VOTER.

DIED,

In this City, on Tuesday evening last, of pneumonia, Mr. Richard Green, Merchant, of Greensborough, formerly of this place, a worthy and useful citizen.

NOTICE.—I have appointed Mr. S. W. WHITING my Agent and Attorney, and he is authorized to attend to any business belonging to the Estate of Louis D. Henry, deceased, during my absence. Persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment to him.

M. M. HENRY, Ex.

Dec. 6th, 1853. 7—4w.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The House on Hargett Street, formerly occupied by John Kane and W. R. Pepper. Apply to JOHN O'ROURKE.

Dec. 8, 1853. 7—3t.

MASONIC INSTITUTE—*Germanton, N. C.*—THE next session of this Institution will open on the first Thursday in January. The Principal is assisted by thoroughly educated and experienced Teachers. For particulars address Rev. E. M. EVERHART, Principal.

December 8th, 1853. 1002—wt5thJan.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned, having at November Term, 1853, of Wake County Court, qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late PERRIN BUSBEE, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of his intestate, to come forward and settle up; and to those having claims against said estate to present them. QUENT. BUSBEE, Adm'r.

Raleigh, December 15, 1853. 8—4w.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, AS ADMINISTRAtor of Jefferson Lynn, dec'd., in pursuance of an order of Wake County Court, will on the fifth day of January, A. D. 1854, next at the late dwelling house of his intestate, Jefferson Lynn, of said county of Wake, offer for sale eleven very valuable and likely Negro slaves, on a credit of six months. Bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers at the sale. W. M. LYNN, Adm'r.

Wake County, Nov. 22, 1853. 1002—1t.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT, HAVE RECENTLY ADded to their stock of perfumery and Toilet articles, which as to quality or variety is not surpassed in this market.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BURNING FLUID FOR sale at HAYWOOD & SCOTT'S.

Raleigh, Dec. 9, 1853. 9—

NOTICE.—LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of the late Mary H. Vick having been granted to the undersigned at the November Term of Edgecumbe County Court, 1853, he hereby notifies all persons having claims to present them in the time prescribed by law. Persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment. On the 10th of December next, at the residence of said deceased, he will sell the household and kitchen furniture—one horse, hogs and farming implements. Also, a negro woman and three children, the largest is a boy large enough to plough. Usual credit on all but the negroes, on which a credit of six months with interest from date will be given, bond and undoubted security required before delivery of the property or passage of title.

ELIJAH H. MORGAN, Adm'r.

December 5, 1853. 9—

PROTECTION AGAINST COLD.—THE UNdersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Johnston that he has just opened an entire stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Over-Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Cloaks, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are warranted of the best make, and to be sold at the lowest possible prices. Persons in want of articles in his line would do well to give him a call. L. BRANDT.

(At Mr. Norman's Old Stand.)

Smithfield, N. C., December 5th, 1853. 9 -1m.

GROUND ALUM SALT.—4,700 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, direct importation, per ship. "Miltiades" now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Dec. 1, 1853. 9—

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE CO. IN EQUITY. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, A. D., 1853, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the cause of S. W. Whiting and others against T. R. Fentress, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 12th day of December next, being Monday, the land in the pleadings mentioned, to wit, a lot of land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot number one hundred and forty-six, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart lately resided, situate between Fayetteville and Wilmington Streets, and bounded on the North by the Store of Thomas R. Fentress, the defendent.

Terms of Sale—bond with two good securities, half payable six months, and the other half twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. Five per cent of purchase money must be paid in cash at time of sale. The lot will be sold in one parcel.

Given under my hand at Office, this 31st of October, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.

Nov. 3, 1853. 101—swts.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Jon" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING AVAILED himself of the assistance of a justly celebrated Cutter, (Mr. A. P. Alsobrook,) as Foreman of his Establishment, is now prepared to execute all orders in his line with promptness and despatch.

He is this day in receipt of a fresh supply of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he would be pleased to dispose of on accomodating terms. ISAAC PROCTOR.

Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, November 17, 1853. 1—

OXFOR

STANDARD: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1853.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA SEA

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Mails and Time of each from Raleigh.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)

Arrive daily ..... at 7½ p. m.
Leave daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Mail closes at 6½ p. m.

SOUTHWEST MAIL—(By Two-horse Hack.)—

Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—

Leave daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrive daily ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Two-horse Hack.)—

Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 5 a. m.
Leaves Monday and Thursday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Tuesday and Saturday at 6 p. m.)

COLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Four-horse Coach.)—

Leaves daily, (except Sunday) ..... at 11 a. m.
Arrive daily, (except Monday) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Two-horse Hack.)—

Leaves Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrive Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 9 a. m.)

HOXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)—

Leaves Friday ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Saturday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN established by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on the 1st of July, 1853:

Leave Raleigh at 5 A. M. and reach Weldon at 1 P. M. in time for the Express Train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 2 P. M. and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, }
September 6th, 1853. }

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, *South Second and Pierce's Wharf,*
Give their personal and undivided attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.
REFERENCES:
Geo. W. Mordecai, Raleigh, N. C.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" Rose, Hogan & Barrow, Oxford.
Hon. Wilson M. Boyd, Louisburg.
Col. S. S. Boyden, Granville.
Messrs. Lea & Co., Warrenton.
" Mordecai, Gray & Co., Warrenton.
Col. Warren Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON.
Dec. 24, 1853. GEO. W. GRICE.
48—1y.

GOLDSBORO' DRUG STORE.—VAUGHAN & O. wish to inform Druggists and Apothecaries, Goldsboro', N. C. of Wayne county, that they are the owners not only of the old stand, and has just returned from the North with a full and complete assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary Store, which will be sold low for cash or on time.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; Clarified, Powdered, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar; Candles; Mackerel and Sugar Herring; Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Tobacco, Walnut Catsup, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal Soda, Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger, Pepper, Mace, Candied Lemon and Orange Peel, Preserved Ginger, Lemon Syrup, Soda and Butter Crackers, Pic Nic, Water Crackers, Sugar Cakes, Gum Drops, Candies, Assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Nails, A full assortment of Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, Shaving Cases, Pocket Books, Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Strops, Scissors, Snuff Boxes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paper, Envelopes, Wafers, Wax, Ink, Pencils, Slates, Slate Pencils, Steel Pens, Quills, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Wrapping Paper, Twine, Matches, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Percussion Caps, Gun Flints, Gun Worms, Gun Screws, Gun Oil, Gun Brushes, Gun Covers, Gun Locks, Gun Barrels, Gun Stocks, Gun Mountings, Gun Trimmings, Gun Materials, Gun Repairing, Gun Boring, Gun Rifling, Gun Stocking, Gun Finishing, Gun Polishing, Gun Engraving, Gun Ramrods, Gun Tubes, Gun Breeches, Gun Hammers, Gun Springs, Gun Screws